## A SWITCH IN THE SENATE

The Omaha Charter Bill Ordered Engrossed and Then Reconsidered.

COLBY CAUSES THE CHANGE.

The Eight-Hour Bill Meets Its Fate-Measures of General Interest Discussed at Length in the House,

Proceedings of the Senate.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 31,- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Mr. Lininger, this morning, secured the passage of a resolution ordering the Omaha city charter bill, which is entitled "an act incorporating metropolitan cities," to be engrossed.

The morning session of the senate was brief, a few bills being read a first and second time. A recess was then taken to 2 o'clock.

When the senate met at 2 o'clock to-day Mr. Colby said: "At the request of several gentlemen, I move that the vote by which the Omaha charter bill was almost unanimously

ordered engrossed, be reconsidered."
Mr. Lininger—"I cannot see the point that the gentleman makes in having the vote reconsidered. The charter had been agreed upon by the citizens of Omaha twenty days before it came down here. The entire Pouglas delegation have worked on this bill evenings for over a week and they have unanimously agreed that they want that charter. There was no protest entered into before the committee which has unani-mously reported in favor of the bill. There has been no complaint made to me as chair-man of the committee on municipal affairs. has been no complaint made to me as chairman of the committee on municipal affairs. Of course the bill may not suit everybody. The Omaha committee that framed this bill was composed of five members of the board of trade and five members of the city council, who jointly selected five more citizens at large, with the city attorney, who gave it their special attention. This charter is just such a charter as the city of Omaha demands and wants. It does not interfere with any other city or any other portion of the state. I cannot understand why this matter should be reconsidered and certainly oppose it."

Mr. Colby—"I would say this, that while it is true it affects simply Omaha, yet we are responsible for our acts here, and I have not had time to examine the bill. It is a general law even if it affects only Omaha. The Omaha Herald has something like a column of an attack on this bill, and there are some other gentlemen of some standing from Omaha who say further that it contains provisions that should be in no city charter, and as we have by an almost unanimous vote placed it at the head of the list, I think we should now let it go back in general file and be properly discussed. I will do all I can to assist these gentlemen in the passage of this bill, but I think our vote should be reconsidered and that we do nothing hastily, especially as there are gentlemen here who wish to appear before this house against certain sections of the bill."

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Mr. Schminke—"What business have we with this charter? If the Douglas delegation are satisfied with it we ought to be satisfied. I would not pay any more attention to the Omaha Herald than to a dog barking at me. If Brother Colby is guided by the Omaha Herald, the Lord knows where he will land some of these days. [Laughter.] I am opposed to this motion to reconsider. I know what we want in Nebraska City and the gentlemen from Douglas know what is wanted in Omaha. I am opposed to this motion."

Mr. Casper—"I und erstand there is a property qualification in that charter which says that no man can be entitled to a seat in the city council unless he be an owner of \$2,000 worth of property. I have often said that I would not vote for any bill that embodied a property qualification, and I declare I never will. Money don't make the man. A man without property is just as good as a wealthy man. I think we should discuss this bill."

Mr. Lininger—"That clause has been in the Omaha charter ever since we have had a charter—it is simply a repetition of the old. the Omaha charter ever since we have had a charter—it is simply a repetitipn of the old charter. The committee did not change that one lota."

one iota."

Mr. Casper—"Two years ago, Mr. President, several of us were informed by the Omaha gentlemen in the house that there was nothing in the charter bill to interfere with towns and villages throughout the state. But the first thing I woke up to was that we were all compelled to go into a city of the second class organization. We were better satisfied with a village organization. We found that there were things in the Omaha charter which interfered with our outside towns was a long bill, however, and we left it to the committee. We passed it on recommenda-tion of others, but I don't think I will ever vote on a bill again until I examine it."

Mr. Meiklejohn—"I think it is very necessary to have this vote reconsidered. No two gentlemen have the same idea of the bill. I am very much in hope that this motion of the gentleman from Gage will neval! He voted with nevel to have will prevail. He voted with myself to have the bill engressed, not knowing the facts. I understand there are gentlemen from Omaha who desire to appear before the committee on this matter, or before the legislature, to pre-sent their views on the Omaha charter, and I am in favor of allowing anyone and every-

one to appear.

The motion to reconsider was then carried. The hour for the special order having arrived, which was the consideration of the Holmes-Butler contest case, Mr. Conger moved that the matter be postponed until Wednesday at 2 p. m. Mr. Colby said he thought the senate had

better settle this case. It should either put Mr. Holmes out or put him in. He was in favor of ending it one way or the other and could see no reason for postponing it. vas ready to act and thought the balance of the senators were. A rising vote was taken and stood 15 to 14

for postponement.

The senate then resolved itself into committee of the whole for consideration of bills on general file. The first bill was that of Mr. Colby, which provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor, where no specific contract is made for a longer or shorter time. As the statutes now read ten hours is considered a laboring day. The father of this bill orated upon several occasions, with reference to the upon several occasions, with reference to the measure, and his remarks were full of sym-pathy and pathetle appeals for the betterment of the condition of the "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Some of the members, however, had the audacity to say that Mr. Colby was talking for buncombe. To this insinuation the gentleman from Gage said that he was honest in his advocacy of the bill; it was for the benefit of a class of laborers who could not protect themselves; for a class that needed and deserved the aid of this senate in clevating them in the world. The bill would not entirely alleviate, world. The bill would not entirely alleviate, themb ut it would help in that direction just

much.

Mr. Shervin of Dodge said that he had

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Mr. Shervin of Dodge said that he had been a laboring man formany years. He had heard no clamor among his constituents for a law of this kind. The laboring men had not complained, to his knowledge, of poor wares. He had had the honor to preside over a meeting of the Knights of Labor in Lincoin a few days since, where labor legislation was discussed, and they did not ask for any such forceless law as this. He characterized the bill as a clear case of buncombe and was opposed to its passage.

Mr. Sterling said: "We all understand the weakness of those who cimploy labor extensively, that they work them as long as possible and at as low pay as possible. This bill then would simply be an invitation to those who employ labor extensively to compel their laborers to sign a contract for a period even longer than the statutory term at present, and instead of tending to alleviate their oppression, it would multiply their wrongs, and for that reason I am not in layor of the motion of the gentleman from Gage, If we are to have an eight-hour system let that be the maximum for a day's labor Gage. If we are to have an eight-hour system let that be the maximum for a day's labor without so many conflicting conditions." Mr. Snell of Jefferson offered an amend-

ment that the bill be made to embrace servant girls. [Laughter.]

A vote of 19 to 8 condemned the bill to death, and after the committee arose and reported adversely on the bill, the willy statesman from Gage moved to have it replaced on the general file. But again it received a black eye, and now rests beacefully with the defunct female suffrage boom.

committee then took up Mr.

Colby's bill to fix rates of toll of water mills, which Mr. Schminke said was a "big piece of foolishness." The latter being a miller from Otee his word was accepted by the senate, and the bill was ground so fine that nothing was left of it. These two reverses were in part compensated, however, when the bill to make election days legal holidays was recommended to pass. This is also a pet measure of the sensor from Gare.

pass. This is also a pet measure of the sen-ator from Gage.

The bill to aid in the satisfaction of me-chanics' liens, by Mr. Colby, was also recom-mended to pass after lengthy discussion.

The bill requiring cities to establish and maintain public libraries, introduced and manfully advocated by the gentleman from Gage, was killed.

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The bill to provide for the collection of attorney fees in the state courts in cases of foreclosure of mortzages was recommended to pass. This bill is of great importance to the attorneys throughout the state, as it will tend to keen many foreclosures out of the federal courts in Omana and Lincoln. The argument in its favor was that it would save to litigants the excessive costs of the higher courtand give the country lawyer a show.

The bill to restrict the practice of dentistry was also recommended to pass.

At 6 o'clock the senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOTES,
Mr. McNamar of Dawson talks before the senate with his hands in his pants pocket.
Mr. Casper talks fast and dips deep down into facts and figures. He hits the point and don't waste any words. In the discussion to-day on the bill providing for attorney fees in the foreclosure of mortgages in the state courts i ustead of federal courts, he said it was simply a question between Omaha or Lincoln attorneys and attorneys in country towns as to which would

torneys in country—towns as to which would take the whole farm in fees. "It makes no difference—the farm is bound to go." A stranger would have thought to-day that the committee of the whole had set aside the day for consideration of bills originating in the "state of Beatrice."

Doings in the House. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31 .- | Special to the

BEE. |-The house reconvened at 2 o'clock this afternoon with full attendance. The committee on roads and bridges made a sweepstake report in which they merged bills 4, 5, 29, 34, 109, 166 and 196 all in one substitute which they present.

The bills amending the law regulating allowance to overseers; granting a bounty of \$300 to each officer and member who enlisted and served in the First and Second regiments of Nebraska volunteers, honorably discharged, and amending section 89, chapter 77 of the compiled statutes, entitled "Revenue," were reported from committees with the recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed and the house voted to thus dispose of them.

A number of bills were reported with the recommendation that they be referred to other committees.

Recommendation for passage was made upon the following: Increasing the pay of road overseer; authorizing the auditor of public accounts to draw warrants on the unexpended balance of appropriation for taking

expended balance of appropriation for taking the census of 1885.

The house then went into committee of the whole. Mr. Agee in the chair, and transacted a large amount of business.

The first bill considered in committee of the whole was "to authorize the printing of 2,000 conies of the lish commissioner's report." There was no opposition and the measure was recommended for passage.

When the second bill under consideration, "to regulate the practice of pharmacy and

When the second bill under consideration, "to rezulate the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons," appeared it was with an amendment which struck out all after the enacting clause and substituted an entirely new bill. Consideration was deferred until the amended measure can be printed.

A haif hour was devoted to the third bill submitted to the committee, which changes the weight of bushels of certain articles. As inally recommended for passage the only changes from the existing law consists in the insertion of "green apples fifty pounds for a bushel," "sweet corn, shelled, fortyeight pounds per bushel," and "sorghum seed forty-six pounds per bushel."

The bill that "the reports of the board [of The bill that "the reports of the board [of agriculture] shall be printed annually by the state printer and 2,000 copies thereof bound in paper covers and delivered to the secretary of state," was recommended for passage.

The next bill, "for the protection of females," gave rise to affinated and at times

males," gave rise to affinated and at times racy discussion. The section of the present law which the bill seeks to amend reads in the proposed measure as follows: "If any male person of the age of seventeen years and upwards shall carnally know or abuse any female child under the age of eighteen years, with her consent, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty nor less than three years." The committee reported the bill with a change of committee reported the bill with a change of the age of female children from eighteen to nfteen years. Mr. Russell moved that the original figure be allowed to stand. He said that the houses of prostitution of the land were principally recruited from girls between sixteen and eighteen years. One purpose of the bill was to prohibit this recruiting of the houses of ill-fame from the unprotected girls of the country who had become victims of the lust of men and had no other refuge,

when their shame became known.

Mr. Caldwell objected to the placing of the age at eighteen, because it would give any girl, be she chaste or unchaste, the power to say to the young man whom she had enticed: "You now choose between me or the penitentiary; marry me or wear the felon's smt." It was a dangerous power to place in the hands of designing females who might suc-cessfully misrepresent their age, and it might

consign scores of young men to lives of unhappiness or unmerited punishment.

Mr. Russell said that the only person whom the argument of Mr. Caldwell protected was the seducer. No reasonable, decent man felt afraid of being made the snare of any designing female under eighteen years of any designing female under eighteen years

of age.

Mr. Crane said that he telt sa e. Person-Mr. Crane said that he felt sa e. Personally, he didn't beed any protection and he didn't believe any other man over seventeen years of are did. But the protection was needed at the fireside of every home where there were daughters in the state of Nebraska. If he had drawn the bill he would have released the average of braska. If he had drawn the bill he would have placed the age of consent at seventy-five years, [langiter] but as it was he was heartly in favor of it, and believed that every man who desired to protect the virtue of young girls would raise his voice in favor of it also.

Mr. Ballard supported the motion of Mr. Mr. Ballard supported the motion of Mr.

Russell.

The motion was carried 41 to 38, and the bill was recommended for passage.

Mr. Kepny's bill, "Landford and Tenant," was the subject of an interesting debate. Concerning this bill the recent state assembly of the Knights of Labor requested that it be defeated. Mr. Smyth, when section 2 was reached, moved that it be stricken out and said that he should make a similar motion upon each section. Mr. Smyth's motion pre-

upon each section. Mr. Smyth's motion pre-vailed. Mr. Caldwell then moved to strike out the enacting clause. Upon this Mr. Kenny spoke at length. He said that he apprehended there was unnecessary and undue prejudice against the necessary and undue prejudice against the bill on account of its substance. He had no personal interest in the bill. He was not a landlord, and the fact that he was a member of the house would seem to indicate that he was more liable to become a tenant than a landlord. The bill, he believed, was more in the interest of the tenant than the landlord. In many cases now the landlord gets a mortgare on the tenant's personal property. This bill does away with any necessity for such a

bill does away with any necessity for such a mortgage. That was all there was of it. It secured to the landlord his dues. Was there anything wrong in that?

Mr. Caldwell said the bill was bad. It was no improvement over the present law except a bad improvement, inasmuch as it gave the landlord a lien. It made a man size a chat-

a bad improvement, inasmuch as it gave the landlord a lien. It made a man give a chattel mortgage when he didn't know it. If a man was to give a mortgage it was only right that he should know it and do it voluntarily.

Mr. Siater expressed his surprise at the gentleman from Lancaster. A large number of nif (the speaker's) constituents demanded the passage of the bill. In ten years of experience in lowa renting land he had never had one-tenth as much difficulty as he had experienced in a shorter time in Nebraska. If the gentlemen who opposed the bill wished to take sides with the profligate tenants then let it be so understood. Out of twenty-five tenants he had he had lost fully one-third of what rightfully belonged to him

## HISCOCK IN DEEP ANGUISH

and the tenants laughed at him. They had lived up the part which was his and their own as well, and he had no recourse.

Mr. Watson opposed the bill, saying that it snoke well for the legal profession that it was found in the house arrayed on the side of the tenant. The landlord had no right to ask for tenant. The landlord had no right to ask for a law which would give him a lien on the possession or product of the work of the tenant or permit him to eject that tenant without reasonable rights being granted the latter. There was no justice in the bill.

Mr. Smyth pointed out that sections 5, 6 and 10 of the bill were especially vicious, and that it was bad from beginning to the end. It was a cloak under which the landlord sought to gain more than his could rights and to pro-

was a close under which the landout stage to gain more than his equal rights and to protect himself whether the tenant mer with the grasshopper scourge or any other misfortune.

After some other discussion the enacting

After some other discussion the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out and the bill was then indefinitely postponed.

The bill authorizing the judges of the supreme court to employ clerical assistance was champloned by Messrs. Caldwell, Russell and others and vigorously opposed by Messrs. Watson, Miller and Hayden. If it had not been for Speaker Harlan, Mr. Wa tson would have practically killed the measure by substituting a clause granting the judges one clerk at \$1,500 a year, but not putting in a clause appropriating money. The bill finally was recommended for passage granting one clerk at \$1,500 annually.

Mr. Smyth's bill amending the code of civil procedure, section 323, relating to the arrangement of trial docket, was recommended for passage.

Mr. Cole's bill to provide for the publica-tion of the names of all ex-soldiers, sailors and marines in Nebraska, was recommended

for passage also.

The committee rose and reported progress. The house then adjourned until to-morrow

Meeting of Short-Horn Breeders. SYRACUSE, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special to the Bee.]—There will be a meeting of the Nebraska Short-Horn Breeders' association at Seward, February 9, at 7 o'clock p. m. This will be a meeting of great interest and importance to every short-horn breeder in the portance to every short-norn breeder in the state. Parties attending can secure a return ticket at one-third fare by paying full fare going, taking agent's receipt for same, and having it countersigned by the secretary.

Hastings and the Railroads. HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 31 .- A proposition has been received from the Missouri Pacific asking and for the building of a line from

this city to Nelson, and the matter will be submitted to the people in a few days. North-western officials also state that they will submit a proposition shortly. Confession of a Forger. KEARNEY, Neb., Jan, 31.-[Special Tele-

gram to the BEE. |-Willett, who forged a check for \$300 six weeks ago on Josh Woods, was to-day brought in from Manitoba by his brother. He makes confession of the forg-

Small Blaze at Lincoln. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan . 31. - [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Randall Bros' clothing and hat store on Eleventh street was partially destroyed by fire to-night. Loss about \$1,000;

Big Haul of Gambling Mongolians. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—|Special Telegram to the BEE. |—Seventy-four Chinamen, some of whom belong in San Francisco and others in St. Louis, Pittsburg, Paterson, Newark, and other cities, and in whose possession \$62,000 was found, were captured in a gambling den in Brooklyn last night by the police. For some time past the police have had their suspicions directed to the place, which was ostensibly a tea store. But few people were ever seen purchasing anything in the store, and a majority of the visitors were Mongolians, many of whom were seen leaving the house late at night. When the police knocked at the doors last night they got no response. On breaking open the doors they found the room literally packed with frightened Chinamen. Many jumped from the rear windows into the yard, but there they were nabbed by officers who were awaitthe roof and there too they walked into the arms of the smiling policemen. At the starms of the smiling policemen. At the starms of the smiling policemen and there others had \$5,000 each and all had sums from \$500 up. It appears many of the China-men came from other cities by preconcerted agreement to endeavor to burst a big bank in Mott street, this city, but finding the place closed because of the recent outcry against gambling shops they went to the Brooklyn ien, which is known all over the country and

A Young Belmont Spicides. NEW YORK, Jan. 31 .- Word was received at police headquarters at 3 this morning that Raymond, son of August Belmont, the well known banker, had shot himself. Young Belmont lived with his father at 109 Fifth avenue. This morning about 1 o'clock he returned home from a late dinner with Leonard Behr, the night watchman, with whom he was well acquainted, and went down to the basement where there was a shooting gallery. Belmont was an expert shot and he proposed shooting a collar button from Behr's hand, with a revolver. While Behr's back was turned, young Belmont shot himself in the right side of the head. Physicians were summoned and the young man's father was aroused, but he died soon after. The coroner was notitied and pronounced it a case of suicide. It was evident that young Belmont had taken considerable wine with his dinner. his dinner.
Mrs. Belmont is in Washington with Con-

gressman Perry Belmont and was notified by telegraph this morning. The coroner said to-day he had no doubt the shooting of Raymond Belmont was due to the accidental discharge of a revolver, and feels, assured that the case was not one of suicide.

# The Blizzard Frail.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.-Three and a half inches of snow fell here between 10 last night and 7 this morning, according to the signal service report. The temperature at 7 o'clock was 2 above. At Milwaukee it was 10 below; St. Paul 24 below; Yankton, Dak., 16 below; Huron, Dak., 22 below; Moorehead, Minn., 26 below; Bismarck, Dak., 25 below; Fort Buford, Dak., 25 below; Minnedosa, 33 be-low; St. Vincent, 37 below.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30,—The mercury has been ranging between 20 and 35 degrees below zero for the past two days. The weather moderated some this morning and commenced snowing. Trains are delayed on all roads, the engineers not daring to run fast fearing bytes and the state of the st daring to run fast, fearing broken rails. The signal officer treports that the average temperature yesterday was 29 degrees below, being the lowest yesterday for fifteen years.

## The Fisheries Question. TORONTO, Jan. SL.-The Ottawa corres

pondent of the Mail says: "Yesterday the announcement was made that the imperial government had consented to send men-ofwar out next season to assist in protecting Canadian fisheries. To the people of the United States this will be anything but pal-atable information, but as a matter of fact, it is simply following the precedent established before the Washington treaty came into op-eration." One prominent official on being asked as the correctness of the report said it is time that the innerial authorities had on is time that the imperial authorities had cosented to send out one or two gunboats next spring to assist the marine police in the enforcement of our fishery regulations.

A Tail-Ender.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 .- The through Omaha passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, was compelled to stop owing to a blockaded freight train about thirty miles from here. While the passenger train was waiting to get through it was run into by a local train from Peoria. Although several cars were badly smashed no one was seriously hurt.

The Elgin Dairy Market. CHICAGO, Jan. 31.-The Inter-Ocean's Elgin (III.) special says: Butter ruled steady at 28c with sales of 11,280 pounds. No cheese

The New York Senator Reported to Be Under the Wing of "Me Too" Platt.

MONARCHS OF THE MAIN

A Ghost Story From Nebraska About Brigham Young Creates a Sonsation - News of the National Capital.

Hiscock Said to Be a Blaine Man. Washington, Jan. 31,-|Special Telegram to the Bee|-Senator-elect Hiscock, of New York, is in anguish. It has always been his habit since he entered public life to play 'possum until he was smoked out; never let anybody know what he thought about any public matter until the rest of the world had taken sides, when he shouted with the strongest. By deliberation and mysterious silence he has won a great reputation for wisdom as well as for good looks, and that brought him to the senate. To his astonishment and utter disgust he reads in almost every paper he takes up an interview with some one who had to do with his election, announcing that he is pledged to Blaine at the next republican national convention, and will lead a solid delegation from the state of New York. His supporters say that it was part of the bargain with Morton by which he was elected, and that there is no use in trying to keep it a secret. To one of his friends, who went to ask if the announcement was authorized, Hiscock expressed annoyance at the publication and said it was intended to injure him. He dodged the question as to the truth of the announcement as he always does such inquiries, but his Jove-like face did not light up with the ravishing smile it is accustomed to wear when he wants to be mysterious and confidential at the same time. He was too much disgusted to be natural, he was too sad to smile, so he simply said that the announcesmile, so he simply said that the announcement was premature and tucked the other man's paper in his pocket. All New York men agree that Hiscock's hands and feet are tied and locked and that Thomas C. Piatt alone holds a key. They say that Platt will be more of a senator when Hiscock is sworn in than he was when he answered to the roll call himself. Then he was more or less under the influence and instruction of Conkling, now he is a free agent with a man in the sen-

now he is a free agent with a man in the senate who must do as he says.

A DYNAMITE CRUISER.

The navy department will complete this week drawings of the new dynamite steel cruiser which is to be finished by June 1. This vessel is to carry three dynamite guns, each capable of throwing with accuracy 200 pounds of dynamite a distance of one mile. The company has promised to make them of twelve inches calibre. If the guns are made of that capacity they will be capable of throwing 400 pounds of dynamite, which would be sufficient to blow up the largest vessel-known to any modern up the largest vessel known to any modern navy. The cruiser is to have a speed of twenty-three miles an hour and will cost \$350,000. Experts say this vessel will revolu-

now he is a free agent with a man in the sen

\$350,000. Experts say this vessel will revolutionize naval warfare.

The house committee on naval affairs are earnestly working to formulate a bill authorizing the construction of additional ships for the navy. The several propositions to the house are being considered by a sub-committee, and it is understood that a bill will be ready to report next week directing the expenditure of \$5,000,000 in the construction of additional armed cru-sers and torpedo boats. The house committee have had an informal conference with the senate committee on naval affairs with a view of drafting a measure that will meet the concurrence of the senate. The speaker is said to be in full sympathy with the movement and to have sympathy with the movement and to have promised his assistance in having a day set for the consideration of the proposed bill. Chairman Herbert hopes to get a bill before dorsement of his committee and have it disposed of by the house some day next week. The sentiment in favor of increasing the navhas been strengthened by recent events, and if the house will give one day next week to the consideration of such a measure it is be lieved it will receive affirmative action in both branches of congress.

NO DISTINCTION MADE. The senate is very careful that its prerogatives are not invaded by the co-ordinate branch of the government. The rules of the senate musi be obeyed by all, irrespective of race, color or previous condition. There is a rune forbidding spectators in the senate galleries hanging their top coats or other garments over the iron railing that protects the front row of seats, for fear that an apple or some other concealed weapon might fall upon the baid head of a senatorial million-aire. This prohibition is aimost as old and outle as sacred as the Mosaic law. In fact the latter is not so strictly enforced in the outle as sacred as the Mosaic law. In fact the latter is not so strictly enforced in the senate. This morning Mrs. Cleveland and a young lady who is her guest went to the capitol and took the seat that is always kept vacant for the use of the president's wife should she at any time favor the co-ordinate branch with the biessing of her presence. Probably Mrs. Cleveland is not familiar with the traditions of the sand is not familiar with the traditions of the senate. If she is she unconsciously violated them by throwing her sealskin dolman trimmed with Russian sable over the balus-trade. There it lay for several moments until it was observed by one of the arguses that protect the senatorial dignity, who, trembling with emotion, strode down to the seat behind her and whispered in her ear. The presi-dent's wife grasped her mantle promptly, threw it upon the seat behind her, and then, turning to the aritated argus, begged his parturning to the agitated argus, begged his par-don with a smile that he will carry around with him all the rest of his life.

THE BRIGHAN YOUNG HOAX.

The Mormons in the city watching the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill which has passed both branches of congress and is now in conference committee, are quite excited over dispatches from Nebraska in to-day's papers in regard to Brigham Young's reported solvens. regard to Brigham Young's reported scheme of resurrection. Delegate Caine from Utah of course denies the story of the old man who of course deties the story of the old man who had charge of the home near Lincoln, and who claims to be the author of the story about Brigham Young being concealed there. Mr. Caine says he saw the Mormon leader buried and placed in the tomb with a ten-ton stone over the entrance, and does not doubt but that Brigham Young is dead. But another story comes from a resident of Utah which adds to the remarkable story from Nebraska and makes one look upon it with some consideration. The gentleman says that as everyone knows the death of says that as everyone knows the death of Brigham Young was most mysterious. The arrangements for the funeral were conducted arrangements for the funeral were conducted with the greatest privacy, and not until the body was laid out was anyone allowed to see it, for, said the gentleman from Utah, the body in the coffin, shown only to the few, was an ingeniously prepared wax figure. A Frenchman was brought from France some time before the reported death of Young and set to work to make a life-like head and body of the Mormon prophet. As the figure was to represent him after death the Frenchman found it rather an easy task and so refound it rather an easy task and so re-markably well was the work done that the figure deceived many who saw it. When it came time for Young "to die" this figure was prepared for burial. The sub-sequent mysterious funeral arrangements, to-gether with the strange death, all can easily be recalled. The Frenchman who made the wax figure was slipped back to his native country and the Mormons watched him well. Although this guard was kept up, the man told his secret, said the Utah citizen, and it was published, but the Mormons managed to keep it from wide circulation. We heard it in Utah, but the Mormons have managed to decry it. The reason for Young disappearing from the earth for a resurrection was that the deery it. The reason for Young disappearing from the earth for a resurrection was that the Mormons thought the United States government would give them trouble ere this. They made every arrangement for an exedus to Mexico. The leaders collected money and bought a vast tract of land and paid cash for it in gold. They intended old Brigham Young to "rise from the grave" and to order his faithful to depart to Mexico, but alass when the land bought came to be prepared it was found the Mexicans had cheated them and sold them a lot of mountains. So great was the chagrin of the elders that the exodus was postponed and Brigham Young did not rise.

The report referred to above is founded

The report referred to above is founded

on a fanciful tale sent from Lincoln to the Chicago Tribune by a writer of wondrous yarns who has heretofore distinguished him-

yarns who has heretofore distinguished himself by improbable ghost stories.—Eb.]

A NEBRASKA DECISION.

The supreme court of the United States today reversed the decision of the United States circuit court of Nebraska and remanded with costs the case of the King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Co. vs. Otoe county.

county.

COURT CLERRS AND FEES.

A case was decided in the supreme court to-day which is of great interest to clerks of the United States court everywhere. Clement II. Hill, clerk of the district court for eastern Massachusetts, collected fees from parties to whom he administered the oath of naturalization. The department of justice sued to recover these fees against the government and held that the clerk was entitled to the fees, the supreme court sustaining the finding.

court sustaining the finding.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

Attorney-General Garland has not yet given the oresident an opinion on the constitutionality of the inter-state commerce bill. He is receiving briefs from the railroad attorneys who desire to submit points in opposition to the bill. The fact that Garland, while in the senate, spoke against the bill and raised the question of its constitutionality, was looked upon as a certain indication of an unfavorable opinion from him. Since that time, however, the district and circuit courts of the United States have decided numerous cases involving the very points courts of the United States have decided numerous cases involving the very points against which Garland made objections. The supreme court, too, has decided that congress has power to enact legislation of the character similar to the Cullom-Reagan bill. Semi-official reports from the white house are to the effect that the president will sign the act in any event, unless Mr. Garland should be able to convince him of the entire variance of the bill with the constitution.

stitution. PENSIONS TO IOWANS AND NEBRASKANS.
Pensions were issued to the following Nebraskans to-day: Isaac Train (deceased),
Norfolk Mills; B. Holly, restoration. Increases of pension: Joss McGlasson, Cam-

creases of pension: Joss McGiasson, Cameron.

The following pensions were granted lowans: John H. Cassell (deceased), Braddyville; George W. Kelley, Kelley; James K. Hilton, Maxwell; Leonard Anderson, restoration, Viola; Charles H. Baker, Faiton; Daniel Ross, Iowa City; James W. Matthews, Farmington: Charles N. Wneeler, Rossville; John D. Grudgell, Fairield.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Army furloughs authorized: Sergeant George Cole, Company H. Twenty-third infantry, Fort Wayne, Detroit, two months; Corporal William Jones and Privates Ben Birchler, William Delby and William J. H. Thompson, all of Company F, Second infantry, Fort Omaha, four months each; Private George Brackman, Battery A, Fifth artillery, Fort Columbus, New York harbor, thirty days.

Major Francis S. Dodge, paymaster, is under orders to go to West Point next Tuesday to pay off the permanent detachment of troops there. This is the gallant officer who received his promotion to the staff for the dashing and hazardous ride he made with his troop of the Vinth cavalry, in 1879 over nearly, two hun.

there. This is the gallant officer who received his promotion to the staff for the dashing and hazardous ride he made with his troop of the Ninth cavalry in 1879 over nearly two hundred miles, through snow across the Rockies to the relief of poor Thornburgh's beleaguered command.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day. Amos L. Shangle, Flint, Mahaskacounty, vice J. S. Wharton; John Jones, Green Mountain, Marshall county, vice A. J. Laird, deceased; R. M. J. McFarland, West Bent, Palo Alto county, vice Benjamin Franklin, resigned.

The following Nebraska postmasters were appointed to-day: John S. Chain, Monterey, Cuming county, vice John Meister, resigned, Winfield R. Myers, Springville, Custer county, vice John Baker, resigned. The name of Atiee, Franklin county, was changed to Upland.

The president has nominated Willard H. Wheeler to be postmaster at Atkinson, Neb. The postmaster at Hastings, Neb., has applied for a free mail delivery, and an inspector has been ordered there to ascertain if the office is entitled to a free delivery.

There have been ninety-five applications received at the postoffice department from different towns throughout the country asking for an extension of the free delivery service under the recent act of congress, which extends the service in the discretion of the postmaster general to towns having specified extends the service in the discretion of the postmaster general to towns having specified qualifications. The number of towns having the requisite population or revenue is 180.

Lackworthy & Meinke, of Quincy, Ill., have been awarded the contract for the stone and brick work for the public building at Keokuk, Ia. Their bid was \$11,653.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Representative Weaver introduced a bill in the house to-day to pension James H. Price-

kett.

Dorsey introduced for Laird a bill to pension Hiram Bateman. Dorsey also introduced a bill to pension Harris Tulford.

Senator Allison introduced a bill in the senate to-day to remove the charge of descrition from the military record of Andrew J. Gardner, of Iowa, and an increase of the pension of Hiram Bateman.

Maston Hunter Jones, Bloomfield, Ia., and Alexander H. Grissell, of Menlo, Ia., have been admitted to practice before the interior

peen admitted to practice before the interior

been admitted to practice—before the interior department.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Carson National bank of South Auburn, Neb., to begin business, the capital being \$60,000. The officers of the new institution are John L. Carson, president, and Andrew R. Davison, cashier.

ad postal changes.

### ENDORSEMENT ASKED. The Administration's Opinion Wanted

on the Fisherics Measures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The action taken by the Belmont, Clements and Rice sub-committee of the committee on foreign affairs on the fisheries question is understood to be as follows: The majority of the sub-committee felt that whatever course taken by the house should be had, in view of the gravity of the interests involved, not only with the knowledge, but with the full assent and active concurrence of the administration. They therefore determined to forward copies They therefore determined to forward copies of the Edmunds joint resolution as passed by the senate, the Gorman retaliatory bill, as introduced into the senate, and the Belmont retaliatory bill as reported by the foreign affairs committee to both Secretary Bayard and Secretary Manning. Secretary Manning is specifically asked for an expression of his views and preference on the bill submitted as bearing upon the interests committed by law to his supervision, and both the secretary of the treasury and secretary of state are asked to suggest any modifications which may seem to them desirable in either of the measures. The earliest possible reply is leasures. The earliest possible reply is solicited.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.-The academy of music was crowded last night in response to a call of the Central Labor union for a mass meeting to express their disapproval of the acts of Arcabishop Corrigan in suspending Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn from St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, for alleged insubordination in speaking at political gatherings. The gist of the resolutions adopted is contained in the following paragraph: "While freely recognizing the right of every citizen, be he layman, priest or bishop, to participate by voice and vote in all public matters, we resent any attempt of any exclusive and property in control the

The McGlynn Controversy.

any ecclesiastical authority in or out of the United States to drag religion into politics and to coerce its ministers in the rights of citizenship as a violation of that principle of absolute separation of church and state that is and ever has been one of the chief bul-warks of American liberty." Henry George spoke at some length. Another Wabash Development. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.-Bills were

iled in the United States circuit court to-day by James R. Jessup, acting trustee in the by James R. Jessup, acting trustee in thetwo issues of bonds of the Hilnois & South
ern Iowa railway dated March, 1862, amounting to \$300,000, and the issue of the Great
Western railway of 1859, amounting to
\$2,000,000, which are underlying mortgages
of the Wabash system. The bilis pray for
foreclosure of these mortgages, also for foreclosure of the mortgage dated 1867 between
the Wabash and Western railways, which involved the two lines in question and other
lines of the system, amounting to \$15,000,000.
These soits are begun in harmony with
Judge Gresham's famous decision requiring
local jurisdiction. GRAVE WAR TALK.

German Opinions on the Imminent Peril of the Situation,

Berlin, Jan. 3L-The committee of the national liberal party has issued a manifesto to the electors. They say: "Never since the Franco-German war has the danger of a great conflict been so near. No statesman can form any certain conclusion as to the future, even for a few weeks. The peace of Europe rests at this moment solely upon the strength, readiness for action upon the strength, readiness for action and moral trustworthiness of the German army. The national liberals are combient the voice of universal suffrage will pronounce the right decision. An unpropitious issue of the elections will bring down upon the country war with all its terrors and, even with the best results, heavy losses."

The Berlin Post (semi-official), in a leading article headed, "On the Edge of the Knite," says: "The position of General Boulanger is now not only strengthened, but is becoming unassailable, the is master of the situation to a degree that unither Thiers nor Gambetta ever was. He

neither Thiers nor Gambetta ever was. He can only govern the situation by keeping up the warlike impetus he has given it. Boulanger no longer has power to lead the peo-ple back to the path of peace. If he at-tempted to do so he would have to quit his post burdened with reproach for having led France to the brink of great peril."

A Warlike Rumor. LONDON, Jan. 31 .- A rumor is current that the army reserves of the first class are about to be called out. The Standard denies the report.

#### FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a report as to whether any national banks are loaning money or discounting notes requiring payment in gold coin only. Adopted.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Allison, who has charge of the bills, stated that the committee on appropriations had not added a single item for public buildings not already authorized by law, but the bill had been reported in the house even before the estimates had been printed, and the senate committee had felt it its duty to surply the omissions. The total amount for public buildings was about one and a half million of dollars. After a discussion, in which Mr. Allison furnished every detail in connection with the bill, the reading of the bill was resumed. After disposing of lifty-six pages of the bill out of 104 the senate adjourned. The senate then proceeded to the consid

House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Mr. Lawler of Illinois offered the following preamble and

resolution: Whereas, The belligerent tone of the

Whereas, The belligerent tone of the Canadian press and the announcement that Great Britian will shortly dispatch a feet of war ships to cruise in the vicinity of our northeastern coast line, indicate hostility towards the United States growing out of our position on the fisheries question; and

Whereas, Admiral Porter has directed attention to the fact that twenty-seven of our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific harbors are absolutely defenseless, eleven of them—to-wit: New York, San Francisco, Boston, the lake ports, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Maine, and Rhode Island ports on the Narragansett bay—are in urgent need of imragansett bay—are in urgent need of immediate defense; and
Whereas, It is alleged that Great Britain

whereas, it is alleged that Great Britain and Canada are in possession of charts and exemplifications of all our harbors and coast defenses; therefore,

Resolved, That the president be and is hereby requested, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to inform the house of representatives at an early day what steps, if any, are necessary, in his judgment, to provide for this emergency. ide for this emergency.

The resolution was referred.

The house went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill.

After slight amendment the bill was reported to the house and passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the hill to gonsolidate certain bushes. whole on the bill to consolidate certain bu reaus of the navy department. After a brief discussion the committee rose and the house

### adjourned. Senatorial Contests.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31 .- To-day's joint senatorial ballot showed no change what-CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 31,-The dead-

lock in the legislature over the election of United States senator to succeed Camden continues unbroken. Austin, Tex., Jan. 31,-In to-day's joint session of the legislature several ballon were taken without result, after which ad lournment was taken until to-morrow. The

indications point to the breaking of the dead lock at to-morrow's session.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 21.—The last vote to-day showed eleven members absent or paired, nearly all of whom are either Maxey or Ireland men. It is thought that the dead look empater earliers and the dead Thenton, N. J., Jan. 31.—One senator and two assemblymen composed the joint meet-ing at noon to-day. One ballot was taken, which resulted in three yotes for Abbett for

enator. The meeting adjourned until noon The senate met at 8 o'clock to-night and adjourned till to-morrow noon. The reput-lican senators held a caucus this evening and after a conference with Sewell, it is said, de-

cided on effecting an organization to-morrow. The Telephone Cases. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- In order to allow more time for the argument of the telephone

cases the decisions of the United States supreme court were briefly announced to-day. nst ead of being read in full as usual. After the usual motions and admissions to the the usual motions and admissions to the bar there was a brief colloquy between the chief justice and counsel for the respective tele-phone companies with regard to the allot-ment of time for their arguments. The chief justice finally announced that the court would further postpone the February recess and sit Monday and Tuesday of next week to hear arguments in these cases, in order to give all counsel ample time. Starrow then proceeded with his argument on behalf of the Bell Telephone company. Telephone company.

## Chinamen Buried Alive

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 31.—This morning a nigh wind sprung up on the west slope of the Cascade mountains east of Tacoma, W. T., about eleven miles from the west end of the Northern Pacific tunnel, and blew down a large tree into a camp where a number of Chinese laborers were sleeping. Nine dead bodies had been removed at last accounts and a dozen or more were injured. Three to four feet of snow is on the ground and several bodies are still supposed to be buried in the snow under the fallen timber.

Wreck of an Emigrant Ship. LONDON, Jan. 31.-The British bark Kapunda, which left London December 11 for Freeman, Western Australia, with emigrants. came into collision near the coast of Brazil with an unknown vessel and was sunk. Three hundred of those on board were drowned. The remainder were saved and have arrived at Bahia. The Kapunda was an iron ship.

The Murderer of Prelier Sr. Louis, Jan 31,-The supreme court at lefferson City, Missouri, to-day granted a stay of execution until April 1st next to 11. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, and the Chinese

high binders, pending an appeal for a new trial. The execution was to have taken place next Tuesday. A Strike Faiture. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 31.—About eighteen hundred of Lorillard strikers returned to work this morning at the firm's

terms and the strike is ended. The Lorillards have all the hands now that they will em-ploy, and every department is in opera-tion. Texans For Prohibition.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 31 .- In the lower house of the legislature to-day the joint resolution proposing a prohibition amendment to the constitution was passed by a vote of \$0

# NEW COMPLICATIONS ARISE

Thousands of Railroad Freight Handlers

Go Out On Strike.

TIGHTENING THE BLOCKADEN

What the Men Demanded and the

Reasons Given For Not Complying With Them-Business Much Embarrassed.

The Great New York Strike.

New York, Jan. 31 .- The great strike took

a new phase to-day. It involves not only ad-

ditional longshoremen, who went out this morning, but also the freight handlers on railroads, thus tightening the blockade ors transportation and adding other thousands to the thousands already idle. Apparently by preconcerted action committees of the freight handlers of a number of roads to-day presented formulated demands on the management, and it is understood that similar demands will be made on the managers of alk roads leading into the city. The freight handlers of the Pennsylvania railroad company employed on the company's North river piers, to-day notified the managers that miess the rate of wages was increased from 17 cents to 20 cents per hour a general strike would follow all along the company's docks. The company was given until to-morrow noon to consider the demand. There are about 2,000 men employed on the piers. Demands were also made by the freight handlers employed by the Central railroad of New Jersey and by the New York, Lake Erie & Western for increased wares and threatening to immediately quit work if their demands were not complied with. The concessions asked for were refused absolutely. At the office of the New Jersey Central it was ascertained that a committee of five waited upon the receivers this morning and presented a demand for increased wages for the freight handlers and other employes and insisting on an answer on or before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The receivers met them again at that hour and gave them a written reply in which they declined to comply with the demands. The committee took their departure and immediately afterwards the freight handlers of the company on pier 14 went out on a strike. Among the demands of the committee was that the coal strike, as far as the Central railroad of New Jersey is concerned, be settled in twenty-four hours after presenting this petition. Inthe course of its reply the company says: "We expect to give equal pay to cierks and others who are employed in similar positions, provided they are equally qualified to fill these positions. But we cannot recognize the propriety of paying all alike without regard to experience or efficiency. You state that you will not handle any freight that has been previously handled by nonunion men. As receivers of a company that is a common carrier, it is our duty to handle any freight presented to us, whether the same has been previously handled by nonunion men or otherwise. We shall do our utmost to perform this duty, You demand that the coal strike be settled so far as our railroad is concerned in twenty-four hours. This strike does not exist among our employes. It is for others not for set would follow all along the company's docks. The company was given until to-morrow far as our railroad is concerned in twenty-four hours. This strike does not exist among our employes. It is for others not for us to

settle."

Several more ocean steamers arrived today. The non-union men are working better'
and there is not so much freight piled up as
on Saturday. In Brooklyn the strikers are
quiet and orderly. Freight is being moved
slowly by Italians and non-union handlers.

There is much subarrassment to business. settle. There is much embarrassment to business.

## THE STOCK MARKET.

A Chronic State of Dullness Pervad's

Wall Street. NEW YORK, Jan. 31,- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |- The stock market appeared today to have drifted into a state of chronic fullness, and outside of the limited dealing of room traders positively nothing was doing. It was expected that the return of Gould from the southwest would be made the occasion for a move in one direction or the other, but excepting coal stocks, which were weak on the continuation of the strike, there was no life to the market. Gould was quoted in an interview as taking bullish views of the situation. He was reported to have said that in the present prosperous condition of the the present prosperous condition of the country there was no money in bearing stocks at the low prices which now prevailed. There was any amount of bear talk on Manhattan, and some beavy selling at the opening was followed by an advance of 1½ per cent. Coal stocks slumped off after the opening, Lackawanna dropping 1 per cent. S. V. White bought the latter and encouraged his friends to take on some of the stock. The Wormsers were buyers of Reading, and altogether there were pretty good indications that this class of stock good indications that this class of stock would be supported against any further bear raids. From good sources it was given out that Gould certainly had a large interest in Jersey City and would be found on the bull sipe of that stock a little later on. There was no important news from Washington. It was on all sides conceded that the president would sign the inter-state commerce bill. Attorney General Garland, it was stated, was to-day preparing an opinion as to the constitutionality of the proposed law. The market broke badly during the atternoon on reports that the brakenen on the coal roads had been called out in aid of the strike among the coal handlers. It was also reported that the president had signed the inter-state commerce bill. A sharp break of lag2 per cent ensued, Jersey Central being especially weak. The total sales were about 250,000 snares. good indications that this class of stock

250,000 snares. Reading Reorganization Plans. Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—The Reading ailroad reorganization plan formulated by the general mortgage and income mortgage bondholders was issued this evening. The plan provides for the issue of \$44,000,000 of new improvement mortgage 4 per cent bonds to run for fifty years for the payment of the mortgage of 1871 and prior thereto; the im-provement mortgage of 1873 and real estate mortgage of 1873 and from theceto, the improvement mortgage of 1873 and from estate lines of the railroad company, and for working capital. A new general mortgage of \$61,000,000 at 5 per cent, to run for fifty years, will be issued for the present general mortgage bonds and general mortgage and scrip and accrued interest to July, 1887; control of the property to descend to the next lower interest, on which live years' consecutive interest has not been paid, our receipt by this mortgage of its regular interest for five consecutive years; preferred stock to be rated at 865; Schmylkill navigation stock to subscribe on a basis of one share of Reading for four shares of Navigation common and one Reading for two Navigation preferred. Deferred income bonds will pay \$25 per \$100 bond, getting in return an additional \$100 bond stamped, assented and having the same rights in the new company as they had in the old.

Tried to Blow Up the Ship. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Just before the steamer Guyandotte, carrying a mixed cargo and passengers and crew numbering fiftyseven, left her wharf a young man came up. from the cabin hurriedly and went ashore. When the steamer was off Long Branch a When the steamer was off Long Branch attendendons explosion occurred. Investi, attended showed a hole lifteen feet square blown through both decks, doing much damage to the cabin and joiner work. No one was seriously injured. The young man who left the ship just before she started came aboard with a small satchel in his hand. He did not have it when he went ashore. It is necleved the satchel contained an explosive. The steamer put back to port for repairs,

The Boodle Trial. NEW YORK, Jan. 31-In the case of ex-Alderman O'Neill, the defendant was placed on trial and testined in his defense that he never attended the meeting at Fullgraff's or Melaughlin's, and was never at Melaughlin's. He denied being a member of the "combine."

In the afternoon both sides rested and arguments were commenced.